

METAL PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Silver, 82 1/2¢; lead, 6 3/4¢; spelter, 7 7/8¢; 8 1/2¢; lead, 23 1/2¢.

The Ogden Standard.

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UTAH: Fair tonight and probably Wednesday; warmer tonight.

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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 23, 1917.

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FRENCH OPEN BIG FIGHT Russ Forces Drive Back Germans on Esthonian Coast HALF OF ZEPPELIN FLEET LOST

PETAIN'S TROOPS ASSAULT POWERFUL GERMAN POSITIONS

French Advancing on Whole Front of Attack and Number of Prisoners Taken—Inursion Made Into German Trenches—Big French Guns Pounding Enemy With Good Results.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—An attack was made by the French early this morning on the Aisne front northeast of Soissons. The war office reports that considerable progress was made along the whole battle front and that numerous prisoners were taken.

The statement follows:

"This morning at 5:15 o'clock after artillery preparation for several hours, our troops assaulted the powerful German positions in the region of Allemant and La Malmaison (northeast of Soissons). On the whole front of attack we made good progress and we took a number of prisoners.

"Northwest of Rheims there was rather heavy artillery fighting in the night. Three surprise attacks against our small posts west of Bermercourt and east of Neuville, were without result.

"In the Argonne an incursion into German trenches at Cheppy wood enabled us to inflict losses on the enemy and bring back prisoners.

"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) the artillery action became violent late in the night in the region north of Hill 344."

Germans Driven Back.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 23.—The Germans have made an attempt at a second landing on the Esthonian coast. The war office announces that they were driven away by the Russians.

British Lose a Position.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The Germans last night attacked one of the newly captured British positions in Flanders and forced back the troops holding it, the war office announces. Elsewhere the British gains of yesterday have been maintained.

Review of War Situation.

What may prove to be an operation of first importance was initiated by General Petain early today in the Aisne region northeast of Soissons.

Along a front approximately three miles in extent the French infantry dashed forward, attacking the salient in the German line which curves about its southwestern keystone, the fortress of Laon.

Fort de La Malmaison, the German stronghold, which baffled the French in last spring's attack, barring their way to the westerly end of the Chemin des Dames, is apparently one of the immediate objectives of the offensive. For days past the big French guns have been hammering this front heavily, both the Paris and Berlin reports indicating that some major movement was in preparation.

French Forging Ahead.

Good progress was reported early in the day by General Petain, the French forcing their way forward along the whole front of the attack.

The taking of Fort de la Malmaison would materially aid in the pushing of an attack on Laon in an attempt to turn the German line in this region, although it has been considered probable that the main blow in such an attack would be struck further to the east, where the back door road to Laon offers superior tactical advantages.

British Holding Ground.

Virtually all the ground gained in yesterday's offensive in Flanders has

GREATEST DEFEAT OF WAR CRUSHES GERMAN ZEPPELIN AIRFLEET

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Germany probably lost one-half of her total effective fleet of super-Zeppelins as a result of the raid of October 20 over England, according to official cablegrams received here. All France is exultant over what the dispatches declare to be the greatest defeat administered to an air fleet since the beginning of the war. The gratification is more intense because it is now known that the German raid was an attempt to carry out a fearful threat of vengeance made four days before.

On that occasion the German government sent out a warning to both France and England of dire punishment to follow what the Germans declared to be unwarranted and inhuman attacks by British and French aviators upon peaceful German towns. Reprisals were threatened in an official German communication, which in part reads:

German Reprisal Threat.

"For every brick which falls from peaceful German homes, whole rows of buildings will be overthrown in Paris."

The official French report of the attempted German raid reads as follows:

"The first Zeppelin brought down fell at St. Clement, on the borders of the forest of Mondon, ten kilometers from Luneville. It was seen at 6:20 a. m., journeying with two other Zeppelins. It was at once attacked by one of our arms' defense sections. At first a series of shells were fired at the Zeppelin when it was distant 4,000 meters. The Zeppelin promptly rose to a height of 5,500 meters, in a free attack by the aircraft guns the fourth shell struck the outside envelope and the Zeppelin caught fire. It remained a mass of metal and India rubber and broken propellers. Five dead bodies, horribly mutilated, were found near the Zeppelin. Others must be buried under the ruins, which were still smoking. There could not have been any bombs left in the Zeppelin as no explosions were heard. The apparatus had four propellers.

"About 2:20 p. m. Zeppelin No. 49 was forced by our aviators to come to earth near Bourbonne les Bains. It is intact. The commanding officer and seventeen men of the crew are prisoners. (This is the airship referred to at length in today's cable dispatches).

"A little later the third Zeppelin, the L-50, came down at Dammartin, near Montigny le Roi and two officers and fourteen men of her crew were captured. Two of the crew were slightly wounded.

"The Zeppelin's crew detached a car which they entirely destroyed. The Zeppelin without ballast went off with four men. From the declaration of the prisoners, this Zeppelin left Oldenburg for London October 19, but was unable to reach the English capital.

"Two Zeppelins entirely destroyed were attacked by our aviators and by our anti-aircraft guns and came down in the valley of the Saonne, alighting in the region of Sisteron. The crews after having burned their Zeppelins, attempted to escape, but were taken prisoners.

"Two Zeppelins damaged. Two other Zeppelins were damaged, one landing at Larange, in the lower Alps. The other was seen by the aviation center at Frejus drifting towards the sea in a vertical position and disabled.

"Five Airships Lost. Thus probably the Germans lost five of their Zeppelins, which were all of the new type, from 234 to 244 meters in length and carrying seven and nine engines with from 1,500 to 2,000 horsepower."

Summing up the extent of the disaster to the German air fleet, the report says that Germany altogether has constructed probably one hundred Zeppelins of which sixteen were destroyed before the war. The losses officially reported by the allies were six in 1914, sixteen in 1915, twenty-five for 1916 and three for 1917.

Thus the minimum of sixty-six Zeppelins have been destroyed, to which must be added half a dozen more lost by accident and in experimental trials. Deducting machines loaned to Bulgaria, Germany now has on the western front only twenty-five super-Zep-

GERMANY EXPECTS SEA FIGHT

Destroyers and Submarines in Force Guarding Entrance to Baltic.

FEAR ENTENTE FLEET

Greatest Number of Warships Assembled in Sounds Since War Began.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 23.—Military critics of the Svenska Dagbladet assume that Germany is anticipating an attempt by an entente fleet to force an entrance into the Baltic in consequence of the German successes in the Gulf of Riga. They say that never since the war began has such a number of German destroyers and submarines been stationed in the neighborhood of the "Belts," the sounds between the islands of Denmark, and the sound between Denmark and Sweden.

The greatest air fleet concentrated against England in Belgium and northern Germany has never amounted to more than sixteen Zeppelins.

PRINT PAPER FOR 1917 IS INCREASED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Production of American news print paper for the nine months ending September 30, amounted to 950,347 tons as against 832,170 tons for the same period last year, the federal trade commission announced today. The figures are based on reports from 36 companies operating more than 56 mills. Imports, chiefly from Canada, for the first eight months of the present year totalled 258,169 tons, compared with 318,901 in the same period in 1916, while exports this year fell from 52,302 to 42,456 tons.

DISTINCTIVE RIBBONS FOR WOUNDED MEN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Distinctive ribbons to be worn by American soldiers wounded in action were authorized today by an army general order. Where a man is wounded more than once on the same day, he will be entitled to wear only one ribbon, but for each date upon which wounds are received additional ribbons may be worn.

You Can Vote At Primaries Up to 7 O'clock This Evening

KAISER THANKS GERMAN TROOPS

Successes Achieved by Well-Tried Troops Encourage Emperor and Fatherland.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 23.—After his return from Constantinople, Emperor William telegraphed to Prince Leopold, commander on the northern front in Russia, his own and the fatherland's thanks for the successes achieved by his well tried troops in capturing Oesel, Moon and Dago islands, in co-operation with the navy.

"With swift blows and excellent work completed by artillery, pioneers and bomb throwers the enemy's resistance was broken everywhere by your brave infantry and cyclists," the

telegram says. "The rapid carrying out of the operations is due to their gallantry and dash."

The emperor also sent congratulations to the chief of the admiralty staff, describing the naval operations as "fresh proof of the preparedness of my navy."

CHICAGO HAVING WHEATLESS DAY

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—All Chicagoans who rely upon the city's bakeries, hotels and restaurants for their day's ration of pastry must be contented today to munch corn bread, rye bread, barley, rice, buckwheat and hominy for today is Chicago's first "wheatless day." All food purveyors have agreed to abide by the request of Food Administrator Hoover.

Local hotels also are limiting the supply of sugar to each patron. Sugar bowls no longer will grace the tables and waiters will be instructed to place

only a sufficient amount of sugar on the table for the diners.

COAL PRODUCERS MEET IN PITTSBURG

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.—Coal producers from every coal field in the country are assembled in this city today under the auspices of the National Coal association to discuss important questions in connection with the coal industry and to hear an address by Dr. H. A. Garfield, national food administrator.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—The British war statement says: "Rain fell again last night and the weather has been stormy and unsettled. Early in the night the enemy attacked one of our new posts in the southern part of Houtholst forest and forced the troops holding it to fall back a short distance. On the remainder of the front our gains have been maintained and consolidated."

French Captors Examine the Crews of Zeppelin Raiders

PARIS, Oct. 23.—Official examination of the crews of the Zeppelins captured in France on returning from the raid over England, shows that the expedition consisted of thirteen airships which left singly from three depots on the night of October 19. The raid was expected to last from twenty to twenty-five hours.

The raiders made for the English coast which was recognized by light-houses. They were hampered considerably by the fire of British anti-aircraft guns and by numerous searchlights which caused them to drop almost all their bombs when sailing at a height of more than 16,000 feet. They were caught by a strong north-

easterly wind and when they attempted to return to their bases their speed was slackened by the persistent head winds. At dawn the L-49, the airship which fell intact into the hands of the French, dropped to a lower altitude, her commander believing he was over Holland or Westphalia. The crew waved white flags. It was not until after 8 o'clock in the morning that the commander became certain he was over France and at the same time the Zeppelin was sighted by French airplanes which forced it to land.

A little later the L-50 passed over the L-49, which was then on the ground surrounded by French air-

planes. The L-50 maneuvered for a landing in a neighboring wood to give the members of the crew as good an opportunity as possible to save themselves, but one car was torn off. Part of the crew escaped by means of parachutes. The car afterward was destroyed by means of special pistols firing inflammable charges.

The L-49 and L-50 belong to the super-Zeppelin class, measuring 650 feet. Their volume is 55,000 cubic meters. The crews are made up mostly of petty officers who have undergone a special course of instruction. They were clad warmly in furs and leather garments.

Russian Fleet Sinks Fifteen German Warships

PETROGRAD, Monday, Oct. 22.—Two German dreadnaughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport were put out of action by the Russians in the fighting around the islands in the gulf of Riga last week, but their ultimate fate is unknown, says an official statement issued tonight by the Russian admiralty.

It has been established that at least six German torpedo boats were sunk in the fighting. The Russians lost the battleship Slava and a large torpedo boat. German troops have been landed on the Werder peninsula, more than 100 miles in the rear of the Russian army north of the Riga. If the landing is in force it spells a grave menace to the entire Russian battle line, the outflanking of which is believed to be the basic aim of the entire German land and sea drive.

base lies only thirty-eight miles to the south of Werder. About the same distance to the north lies another naval base, Hapsal. From Pernau a railway runs directly southeast and crosses the Riga-Pskoff railway at Walk. The Riga-Pskoff railway is the only avenue of escape for the Russian northern wing once the Teuton armies north of the Dwina are set in motion. The situation is admittedly grave.

Warships Escape. Offsetting this gloom from Petrograd is the news that twenty Russian warships that had been virtually "bottled up" in Moon sound, have made good their escape "without loss and in perfect order," as the Russian admiralty puts it.

They are now lying off the northern entrance of Moon sound, blocking the Teutons' way into the gulf of Finland from that direction. German

submarines, however, already have managed to penetrate into Finland bay. Petrograd officially reports. Every work of military value on the various islands evacuated by the Russians was leveled before it was abandoned.

Landing Army. Large Teuton forces and transports are in the gulf of Riga, presumably engaged in the preparatory steps toward landing a large army behind the Russian front, following the landing on Werder peninsula, the western part of which already has been overrun by the invaders.

The German admiralty today reported the capture of 1,200 Russians on Dago island, bringing the total captured on all islands so far seized up to 16,200. The German statement says the key positions on the eastern Baltic, Oesel, Moon and Dago islands, were taken in nine days.

ELECTION RETURNS 7 O'CLOCK TONIGHT FRONT OF STANDARD